An American Breeder's Explanation of the Disappolatments Many Lodles Have had with 82 Songsters - The Yearly Imports.

Nearly 2 0,000 canary birds are imported every year into this country. Most of them are raised in the Harz Mountains, Ranover, and in Thuringia Saxony. They are brought here in small wheter cages, in each of which rarely more than two birds are placed. The chief importers do business in this city. The birds are imported at a cost of \$1 each and are sold at from \$18 to \$15 a dozen, according to their breed or condition or the season of the year. As soon as the dealers learn that an importation has arrived they go to the importers' stores, where the birds are ranged round the walls in wicker me offus are indiged routed the wants in wheker the cartives. They mark the cages of the birds which pease them, and when they have selected as many as they desire take down the cages and examine the birds for shape, color, and condition. Such as are rejected are sold chean. and are disp sed of by retail dealers at from \$1

Breelers in this city are dissatisfied with the quality of birds recently imported, and their discontent found vent a formight ago in the fermation of the American Bird Breeders' Association, the object of which is to secure the protection of American breeders. It has about trenty five members, of which twenty are bird dealers and breeders, and the others are gentemen interested in the culture of birds. The President is ex Judge Dusonberry, and Mr. John M tris, the bird fancier, is the Secretary. Canaries now come in free of daty. The association desires to have a protective tariff of \$2 each imposed upon them. A committee, consisting of Stesses, Aprils, c. B. House, and Affred Appel will appear be one the National Tariff Convention on Tuesday, and present arguments in support of this measure. If we can get this tariff imposed," said Mr. Morris the moving spirit of the association, to

Morris the neverter. In the association to The Sun reporter. In flive years' time the floss birds in the world will be raised in Amer-ica, and they then can be sold at prices that will nest orise then can be sold at prices that will sempate with the prices the poorer imported birds now brings. You see that after the choicest of the imported birds are sold, the others, which are in great excess, are jobbed off to large stores and similar stores, where they are sold cheap. Many ladies buy these birds. They sing well at first, but after a month or so the bird bristles up, sits ifforing upon the perch with his head under his winz, and looks like a puff bal. A week later it dies. The lady then says that she "don't know how it is, but she never can raise a bird." The truth is that the bird had no constitution. Its trip across the cesa and confinement in the little wooden cage have so weakened it that it cannot survive this limits. If the lady had bought an American-bred bird it would probably have lived for eight or ten years. or ten years.

"It is this that hurts the bird trade in this country. Of course there are good imported birds but they bring big prices. The injury to the American breeders is the importing of the inferior birds. It there should be a turiff of \$2 en each bird imported, only good birds would find their way to this country."

Do you think the breeders in this country could surply the demand?

"Beyond a doubt. There are in New York ety to day nearly two hundred persons who breed birds. Some have two or three pairs and some as many as thirty pairs. If they are who breed heris. Some have two or lines pairs and some as many as thirty pairs. If they are handled properly, each pair should raise about a dezen young in the year. These bird raisers are showeness, tenders, and the like. They empot afford to devote their a hole attention to the business, tends their a hole attention to the business, tends their a shole attention to the business, tends their a serifice. A man can't afford to take a really flue bird, and then sell it for \$2 or \$1.50. There is scarcely any profit in stail. It there were the demand, and if the prices were any way fair, charry birds could be bred in as great numbers and on as large a saic here as anywhere else in the world. It is simply measures to say that the Germans are the only good breeders. They devote much lime and attention to the bird's song and little or none to its shape and color. The inst two qualifications I deem very important. A fine, upright form, a deep gotten color, a heavy crest, and a fine song are the points to be looked for in a tird."

have good mimic powers, and the Canaries have good mimic powers, and the German breeders set about improving their cong by putting them in rooms in which nightingales, wood larks, and other songsters were singles, wood larks, and other songsters were singles. They were also taught by pipes and whisties. Then the young learned of their parents the acquired notes. The most admirations in canaries are the bell note, the flats, the water bubble, the nightingale, and the wood lark notes. The song of a good canary bird must consist of twenty notes, first are must be taken in the selection of hirls for breeding purposes. The male must have no unpleasant notes in his song. Several good singers are kept near the breeding room so that the young birds can bear and learn their notes. Canary birds are bred usually in rooms from ten in filteen feet square; neat boxes are heng around on the walls and perches run notes. Change birds are bred usually in rooms from the abilities and perches run across. Sixto ten males and three times that number of fomales are put in each room. The young as soon as they are able to feed themselves, are ramoved to other rooms, where they are able to feed themselves, are ramoved to other rooms, where they are left figure about until the dealer makes his purchase, which is usually in October, when the birds have done shedding and are fit to be transported. Canaries are crossed with the limet, reddingen, builings, native bobolink, ladigo bird, and other birds of similar size, and good songsters are often the result. These birds are known in the trade as "mules." The long bried, or French canary, is no longer bred. The St. Andreasherg canaries, which come from the Harz Mountains, rank among the best singers. Englishbrad canaries have pleasing songs and bright and varied plumage. Among them are theiong and arre Yorkshires and Manchesters, the does gold, both clear and pied, Norwich; the rimson or cavenne-fed, which are a deep crange or nearly crimson color, and the gold or silver spannied lizard canaries, the most magnificent is plumage of all the canaries. Canaries are now bred in this country from all kinds of foreign shelp, and it is said the birds born here equal and sometimes excel their parents in pumage and some This year's importations have been very large. Reiche & Bro., leaders in the trade, have aiready received over 40,000 birds.

IN A HARLEM CAR.

What Followed Conductor Roach's Objection to Old Mr. Pike's Camphor Bottle. David B. Pike, who is 60 years old, got on ear No. 44 of the Second avenue line, on Saturday night to ride to his home in East 112th Street. He had a bruise on his temple, and. while in the car, bathed it with camphor from a bottle he carried. Alexander Roach, the conductor of the car, told him the smell of the camphoreus offensive to the other passengers. Mr.

Poorwas effensive to the other passengers. Mr. Pike replied that he did not bedieve it, and that he had seen no one complain to the conductor. Mr. Pike says that Roach thereuron became abusive. Mr. Pike says that Roach thereuron became the office of the commany. He says that Roach went to the rear platform and remained a few maures and then returned and said:

Arey a 2 sing to complain about me?"
When he answered "Yes" Mr. Pike says. Racheald If you do, Pil punch your head," and this tribe him a wident how in the lace, busing a tup by selzing Mr. Pike by the collar and learned the first head of the collar and learned the first head of the collar and means a supercessiy as he could.

Join d. Griffith, an athletic-looking young man wenters at 301 East Seventy-eighth street, was in the car. He says that he concluded at this ce.

man when two at 304 East Seventy-eighth street, was on the war. He says that he concluded at this point to interfere. He took Ronch, who is a big wan, by the throat and shook him until forcions of Mr. Pike. Then two other passengers book a hand in, and Conductor Roach was roughly used. He stopped the car and called to his assist new Policeman Met arthy of the Fifty-List alrost station. At his direction the policeman arrested Mr. Pike and Griffith. They told the Sergeant at the station their story, which was correlevated by two eye witnesses. Then they were based up for the night.

In the 1 orkville Police Court yesterday Roach preferred against them charges of assault and casharged the prisoners. He reprimanded head.

The Heiress of the Lodi Tavern Estate.

The old Lads Hotel, standing at the junction accepting and a half old, was a popular of the years when the journey between the halodelphia was yet made in staces. I "by a man named Oolen, who belinged in a limity. He have affect the bob and in a label to his daughter Rachel. Mire Order Watering but soon arterward she because Held by integerity been wasely cared for she because very markles, but takes and market and market and market and the market are she with the market at the Many of the ment estates in the converting the management of the converting from it.

I two years are Mrs. Wathing from it and a flass howers without a finite ?

It he old tavers and tool Christopher def. who she was. He received by interest six her shrinks are and it her features. A management of the flass of the relatives. A management of the flass of the fractives in the flass of th

A Revised Agent.

on the Augustian Sandlestory. A man was in our town Monday selling Bibles FIREMEN'S PECCADILLOES.

Strict Dealing with Offences Against Discipline-An Engineer's Tight Boots. The rules of the Fire Department requiring prompt and faithful service are very strict. and the trial days always develop the necessity for their stringent enforcement. Fourteen men were dismissed from the force last year, and fines amounting to \$1,068 were imposed for infractions of discipline. The commonest offen-

es are absence from duty, intoxication, loss of

adges, sleeping on post, and the like,

The men are notified of the charges against them and summoned to appear for trial on a specified day with their witnesses. The Commissioners usually meet in the room occupied by the doctors, about the only available room. or, since the duties of the Department of Buildings were transferred to the Fire Department, quarters in Firemen's Hall have been crowded. The process of trial is simple and summary. It is soldon that the occused fireman has counsel. The clerk reads the charge and after the accused has made his please has a chance to be heard in his own behalf. He is swore, and his own statements are generally received as not needing corroborative proof. If the Commissioners doen it necessary, witnesses outside of the department are examined. There is none of the protracted arounding. The law courts, Atter all the cases for the day have been heard the Commissioners consider each case separately. They have be fore them the record of each man's appointment, the record of the previous charges against him. If such there have been, and the punishment inflicted, A majority of the Commissioners decide the case. The Board is generally lenient with well-tried men and first alleaders, who are often let off with a lecture or a sight reprimand.

Commissioners Gorman, Van Cott, and Purrov sat at the ast meeting for trials, and, with the aid of Stenographer Gur to record the evidence, discussed of half a dezen cases in an hour. John E, Boyle of Hook and Ladder 5 pleaded audity to the charge of being absent from duty without permission from 9:32 to 10:55 P. M., on Oct. 22, and neglect of duty in not accompanying the engine to a fire. He said that his wife hall sent for him and he had stayled too long. Commissioner Gorman said: "You have been a good fireman, and I understand that you had not drunk any liquor for nine years, and that you now propose to leave off drinking altogether."

"Yes, sir," replied Borie, "I leave myself to to the mercy of the Pord." chance to be heard in his own behalf. He is

gether." Yes, sir." replied Boyle, "I leave myself to to the mercy of the Board."

The record showed that Boyle was appointed Dec. 21, 1874 and that this was the first charge against him. He was let off with a fine of five days day.

John J. Tobin of Engine 18 was charged with John J. Tobin of Engine 18 was charged with absence without leave for two hours and eight minutes and failure to answer an alarm of fire. He pleaded guilty. His excuss was: "I got up that night and went to the door. I foit a dizziness in the head. While I was standing there a messenger came to tell me that my mother was very sick. Not notifying the man on duty. I went to the house of my mother and then went for a doctor. When I got back the engine had gone to the fire."

"Why this you not ask the Captain to give you."

gone to the fire."
"Why did you not ask the Captain to give you permission to go? You have been a good while in the department and know the rules," said President Gorman.
"Well, I was excited on account of burying my sister." One of the first duties of a fireman is to keep

cool. Beturn to your quarters," said the Presi-dent. The offender had been a member of the department since 1877. The Board fined him department since 1817. The partment of a plended guilty only one day's pay.

Louis M. Harnett of Engine 31 plended guilty of atbence without permission twelve minutes. At the said: "Mr. Kavanagh called to me neross the way to go and see Capt. McClocky home, as the Captain was very sieg. I did not like to the way to go and see Capt. McClosky home, as the Captain was very sick. I did not like to wake up my Captain to ask permission."

"You should have waked the Captain," said Commissioner Gorman. The Board found Harbert's record to be: Appointed Feb. 12, 1876; flord for intoxication one day's pay Nov. 8, 1876; fined one day's pay January, 1877, for neglect of duty; reprimanded April, 1877, for conduct prejudical to good order; fined two days pay June, 1881, for absence without leave. The present offence, being trivial, was passed over lightly; but he was warned to be very careful in figure.

John W. Goodwin of Engine 7 pleaded guilty of being absent without leave three hours and forty-four minutes. He said in extenuation that he went home to see his sick mother, and had to remain with her, and had no one to take word to the engine house that he was detained. President Gorman gave Goodwin a severe lecture for previous misconduct, and said: "Your conduct is disgraceful to yourself, your family, and to me, who appointed you. I am tired of hearing these charges, and if you come here again I shall vate for your dismissal.

Commissioner Purroy said, "This is the second time you have been here since I have been a Commissioner, and I warn you that if you come here again under charges I shall vote for your dismissal." The record showed that Goodwin was appointed July 19, 1879, and had been under charges I shall you for your dismissal." The record showed that Goodwin was appointed July 19, 1879, and had been under charge street times since. In reply to Commissioner Purroy's warning not to come again, Goodwin said. "I will try not to, sir."

Engineer Frank A. Aldrich of Steam Engine 2 pleaded guilty of failing to accompany the engine to a fire. His excuse was that he had trouble in getting on his boots.

That is no excuse," said Commissioner Gorman. "It is your business to have boots that will fit to have them in a place that is convenient, and to go with your apparatus to a fire. in W. Goodwin of Engine 7 pleaded guilty

that will fit to have them in a place that is con-venient, and to 40 with your apparatus to a fire. It was fortunate that the Assistant Foreman was able to take the engine to the fire. O her-wise your tight boots might have cost some citizen \$50,000. As this was the first complaint, Mr. Aldrich got off with the loss of one day's pay.

CAPT. BICHARDSON'S RELIG

Inviting the Fereign Guests to See the Washlugion Charlot in Its Sturdy Old Age. Capt. Benjamin Richardson, the California pioneer, an account of whose remarkable gnol ten berauga eboda tnesert hat long ago in THE SUN, recently wrote the following:

Lincoln Corrage, 63 East 125th street, the Bosonable Servery of the Washington and Lord Cornwall Oriennal at Youtenin. I am the Owner of the George Washington Carriage high I had in the Contennial main building at Philadel his. The building b ing said, it had to be removed, and r. Wood applied for it, and it is now at his Museum i Philadelphia. And I wish you to please notify the dis tinguished French visitors that I most cordially lavite them to see it before leaving this Country, and the Ger man visitors the same invitation. Mr. Wood will show it to them all free of charge. This Carriage was known as theorie Wash inclosed white theriot, and John Fazzo, his coechnian, drove him 1,970 miles through the Souther's States on his election bour; and I hold it as the greater and not sarred field of this earth, as our father role in it and the great maintinde of which is this day assembled before your eyes is all it home of thin, including the distinguished visitors from foreign shores, the flicts of ships, and every thing you see are too because oh him who visited his construmen in this celebrated old Beild Serry, sorry as I that I could not have had it or the greater had our I have been laid up with Rheumanism. I have the honor to be yours, must be specified.

Known as Capt Ben R., the old california Propert.

The carriage is the only one of George Washman visitors the same invitation. Mr. Wood will show it

Known as Capt. Ben B., the old calinoma Propert.

The carriage is the only one of George Washinton's carriages in existence. It is factiously called the "Ark" by its present keepers. Built by John White of Philadeiphia in 1789, and regarded by him as his masterniese, it has withstood the wear and tear of all these years, and could be driven safely now as many miles as Washington drove in it. With four passengers, a footman, and driver, it weights about 4,000 pounds. Not a both or a zerow has started, and, though it has seen almost the years of the wonderful one-hoss shay, it has never needed repairs. Axies, wheels, fifth wheel, and whiffle-tree bar are of about the same shape as in carriages of the present day, but are much larger. The woodwork is heavily bound with iron and riveted. The wood used is so strong that a large horse might kiek at the dashnoar! for a week without injuring it. The enormous body of the carriage is lined with calfekin, and the windows have bonderous oaken slab blinds painted green. In front of the coach are two lanterns, each containing a stubof tailow candle said, of course, to have been placed there by Weshington himself. It is Capt. Ben's idea to drive this coach trom. Philade phia to this city, and enter New York in great state with a procession and brass bands.

The Autumn Riches of Prospect Park. Prospect Park, which boasts the best collection of trees of any para in this vicinity, is now resplendent in its forage. Many parties of leaf gathers: are to be seen collecting the bristlantly column leaves that are strewn over the grass. When present and variational

session and brass bands.

drawn over the grass. When pressed and variations, they make attractive wall creatments, and they are also set in the decoration of set table rices. The goldon interfact has been burned into the leaves by the highest and of this actually seems almost a photograph of the same of this actually we grassing coming. No restriction set is with the scaledow of passing coming. No restriction is a large with the same states to the lark in respect to the closedow of beaves and many a lady who comes away with her hands this seems as happy as a diva with an unfail of exotics. The Bell Cord Whizzing Through the Rings.

When the Sufferns train on the Erie was ending along hetween Lukeview and Cliffich, on Friday coming, the pro-engine were started by the storpage of re cars so subdenly as to throw them from their seats. In hell a rd which of the arts the rings at the rest of he ears with such remain; that ranks at the rest of he ears with such remain; that parks at electrolity out he seem in a country of the earner and the seatomatic brakes, at suppose the train, while becomes her remains a more before it wells he appeal. The hell word naries at one before it wells he appeal. The hell word naries at the rear end of the last ar, and the call surprise plant parengers faces has the set of a whop.

to you desire a tary conflicted free from planties, includes and equipment has "sinden Redical Discov-Beauty Unaderned with pluples is Adora-

Dr. C. W. Berwin of Baltimore, Md., prepares a skin care that is the best thing for skin disease sever known, if cares econom, better, ringworm, and all rouch and scaly sain diseases in the shortestime. Soid by all drug-cest-at \$1 per package. New York office, the Forton st

ITALY'S SEA TRADE,

The Causes of its Beetine, and the Search for Menneto Restore It.

opening of the tunnel through Mount sthard is expected by the Italians to give a powerful impetus to the trade and commerce of the peninsula. But doubts are expressed on all sides whether Italy is properly prepared to take advantage of it. The mercantile marine at present under the Italian flag is greatly inferior to what it used to be, and a parliamentary commission, charged to investigate the causes of its

decrees, and to suggest to merce, has just put sundry quest one addressed to him. Mr. Lagara is a practical man, who has during his whole life been engaged in maritime affairs, and who is now a director of one of the greatest companies in Italy. Before steam had made the great revolution in transportation, which the English were the first to take advantage of. Italy occupied the third place in the mercantile marine of Europe, and almost monopolized the trade of the Black Sea and the grain trade with the United Kingdom and France. But while France and Engined were substituting steamships for sating vessels a concurrence of fav ruble directions and substituting steamships for sating vessels a concurrence of fav ruble directions are substituted in the substitute of fairs security, and their shipowners and shinbuilders, in these of a dopting the new system, depreciated it, and continued to build wooden vessels. The result was what longer heads anticipated. Lowness of freight became of less importance to the shipper than rapid transit and good delivery of cargo. At present, therefore, the bulk of the Mediterranean trade, which Italy, from her geographical position, ought to command, is in the hands of foreigners. The English have the Macleer, the Leyand, the Wilson, the Anchor, the Bine Cross, and other lines, Hamburg has the Sloman Company, and Holiand the Royal Netherlands Company, and Europe, and almost monopolized the trade of lines, Hamburg has the Sloman Company, and Holiand the Royal Netherlands Company, all well engaged.

Mr. Lagara says that the decadence of the nation's earline arises from two causes: First, the substitution of steam for sails; second, the substitution of from for wood in building ships. He discusses the methods proposed to build up a fleet of merchant shirs. He opposes differential duties on international commerce, because they may lead to another vicious system, an exagerated protectionism, as well as to reprisals. He argues that no foreign vessel ought to be allowed to embark in the coasting trade. He advocates a reduction or remission of duties on all materials imported for the construction or repair of ships, and asks that the Government grant sites for shipbuilding establishments caustic of turning out vessels of the present model. In reply to all arguments in favor of sailing vessels of wood, he points to the example of England, and gives some interesting flavores.

The Cleich builders in 1850 turned out 25 700.

the present model. In renly to all arguments in favor of sailing vessels of wood, he points to the example of England, and gives some interesting figures.

The Ciyde builders in 1350 turned out 35,700 tons: in 1863 the tonnage of vessels constructed there was 123,000 tons: in 1878 it reached 233,000 tons. The cost of ships built on the Ciyde in 1880 is estimated at \$30,000,000, including ships of war. The cost of merchant ships is just down at \$125 per ton. There are no less than thirty-seven shipbuilding yards. The largest, that of J. Elder & Co., sends out 35,-262 tons a year. Alex. Stephen & Co., turn out 19,005 tons: Denny Brothers, 18,112 tons: Milan & Sons, 13,815 tons; Henderson & Co., 12,341 tons: Stott, 11,850 tons; Inglis, 19,755 tons. Of the 255 ships constructed in 1890, eight were public wheel gunboats. 156 serew merchastmen, 15 sailing ships. 13 steam vachts, and 30 small oraft. The total tonnage of the 255 ships is 242.774 tons, of which only 14,800 belong to the vessels of war. The tonnage of the 150 serew steamers amounted to 195 775 tons. In 1877 the Civide varisturned out 195 serew steamers, with a total of 78,000 tons; in 1873, 129 ships, responding to 176,510 tons; in 1879, 95 ships, of a total tonnage of 135,204. Mr. Lagara points out, further, the gradual increase in size, in 1840 the average tonnage was 140 tons; in 1862, 230 tons; in 1880, 952 tons. Ships of 4,000 tons are now regarded as of moderate dimensions by the side of the newest transationic steamers. The difference in tonnage between sating vessels and steamships is clearly marked in the last and the side of the newest transationic steamers. The difference in tonnage between sating vessels and steamships is clearly marked in the bounds of a total tonnage of 242, 774, only 18,500 tons belonged to sating vessels. From all these figures Mr. Lagara concludes that no encarragement should be given to the constitution of sating vessels. Manawhits, until the Italian shipship and the same of the provide steamshipship to the condition of

UNIFORMS THAT SHALL BE UNIFORM. Opposition to the Governor's Desire to Put all his Saidters in Suits to Match.

Gov. Cornell has appointed a commission to recommend for adoption a new National Guard uniform. The commission consists of Gen Wm. 6. Ward com-manding First Brigade; Col. George D. Scott of the Highth Regiment, Col. John N. Partridge of the Iwenty third, Licat. Col. D. Appleton Palmer of the Seventy first, and Capt. Lindeman of the artiflery. The commismaking a decision. Several samples are before the commission, one being a gray and the others shades of blue. The proposed change, which will compel all restinents to have a State service finiteral, has occasioned considerable excitences, as the Seventh and one of two other regiments are butle to apposed to it. They defeated the new military cold last winter partly on account of its necessitation such a change.

A National Guard officer said last might that the opnosition to the code only positioned the appointment of the present commission, as the tweether has a fight to charge the State uniform through the recommendation of a doly constituted commission. The delay was probably in order to best the feeling all over the State and to give the National Guard time to reflect that the proposed change was a right was a first to the superhappearance of the New Jersey latting at the first appearance of the New Jersey latting at the first appearance of the New Jersey latting at the first appearance of the New Jersey latting at the superhappearance of the Seventh Earth, Nitth Twenth-second, and all others who describe to retain a suit dress distinctive uniform is adopted.

Identified by His Pather. A man entered the Thirtieth street police Broadway on Saturday while trying to stop a runaway The Sergeant told his buty had been taken to the Morgue, and asked, "Do you know who he is?"
"I can't say. Was there anything in his pockets?" the

"I can't say. Was there anything in his pocketer the man inquired, keys and a seal ring."

"A surrely of keys and a seal ring."

"A surrely of keys and a seal ring. Yes, it must be Nick," said the man in a faltering voice.

The seal the man in a faltering voice.

The seal the man in a faltering voice.

The seal the man in a faltering voice.

"I have a seal of the seal of the seal. Nicholas Mathematical and the man in the morning of the seal panier, and we read with me in the morning on the Northeth street school building, and knocked of a falt on the data't come hence, and I saw in the morning papers that a young man abswering his description had been killed.

Promises from an Amsteur Band.

The Metropolitan Musical Society held their ret reheared Saturday evening at their new club recons til highth strent. The society comprises twenty-five men ers, most of whom were formerly members of Cr sale

The Rev. Mr. Collyer on Mr. Prothingham. Referring to Mr. Frothingham's "confession," he Her Hobert College said posterday in the Church of he Museigh that is was a good, courageous confession. "I have the furth even when it case around the "he continued." I think we have no better men in Cariss' a laid than my Brother Fr thingham and his followers. They have done a round test to winten the great in which we may live and retain the fundamental ideas of right woman itse and retain the fundamental ideas of right woman in the war to right of right of maderials in the discount of the war to read and brother is forwing old and till, his heart yearns for the warm nest of faith."

Missing Capt. Black. James Black, 23 years old, Captain of the

eanal bort Cora Bell, has been missing since the 14th inst. His home is at 44 New Course street. The Cora Ball lett Jersey (liv on the morting of the 14th inst., Capt Block in charge, When he r Port Johnson Home has not that the Capt Block in what missing. It is conjectured to the full correlated with westerness. His conjecture that in full correlated with westerness. His catter, Andrew Block, who is Captain of the rand local Mead, has realised the police of the sentential data for the captain of the captain of

A Sunday Selool Begging at the Perry.

A new method of raising funds for Sunday school support was introduced at Grand Street Ferry yes terday. A young girl with a instit sed on thouware jug.

Graveyard Insurance in Ohio.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Nov. 27 .- An iniquitous spec tation in human life has been uncarried by the trustees the Hancock County Informacy. Several promises and of this city have been securing insucance of the man of hits cite have been a certain analogates to the layes of paupers for the second of the second than man was induced to ago the similar atom by the state-ment hint is wise a cut for a position of cause. The most abouter very section practice interest on the con-

Youthful Precently After taking the term of indulpence in press Ac. is remodire by each mirating lie that in Mar (0.1 ° 1°) steel Calculate the arettern. They are entirely manifests and destroy the destroy the destroy to observe and.

THE CUSTOMS DISTRICTS. How Mr. Tingle would simplify Methods and

Relleve Importers and Others. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- Mr. A. K. Tingle, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, has just submitted to the Secretary his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881. This division is charged with the inspection of customs districts. Mr. Tingle says that many of the vexatious requirements prescribed by law and used in customs transactions might be discarded, not only without detri-

tion of methods and the relief of Importers and

First-Abolish Custom House fees and give the officers fixed salaries at all the ports, as is now done at the leading ports. One of the objectionable features of the present system, he says, is the temptation to collectors at small ports to obtain additi nal compensation for storage under the bonded warehouse system by means of misrepresentations and false vouchers. A number of cases of this kind have been discovered in the examination of Custom Houses.

Second-Abolish the many useless customs

Second—Abolish the many useless customs districts. There are twenty-two ports of entry at which not a dollar of duties has been collected for a whole year, and this is true of many previous years. There are thirty-two districts in which the year's collections from all sources have not equalled the year's expenses. The Custom Houses in these districts are, however, required to be kept up with all the formalities of active establishments, with deputies, inspectors, and cierks.

of active establishments.

tors, and cierks.

Third—The act of June 10, 1889, repealed the Third—The act of June 10, 1880, repealed the former requirement for special bonds upon each shipment of unappraised merchandise, and placed the sole liability upon the bond of the common carrier to whem the merchandise is intrusted for transportation. Mr. Tingle thinks if the extra bond can be dispensed with upon unappraised goods, where the contents of the packages have not been ascertained by customs officers, it is certain that no danger to the revenue need be apprehended by the adoption of the same rule as to the transportation of merchandise which has been examined and appraised before shipment. He says it is also well worthy of consideration whether the bonds given upon the entry of merchandise for warehouse may not be safely dispensed with, in view of the fact that the warehouse itself is bonded, and the goods held in the custody of the Government.

Fourth-Legislation should be had to aid in

BEGGING OF MRS. GARFIELD,

The Curtous Letters which She has Received

CLEVELAND, Nov. 27 .- Since the death of her husband Mrs. Garffeld has received nearly 1.200 letters, from strangers in all parts of the country, begging for some part of the fund which was subscribed throughout the United States for her benefit. Most of these letters have been delivered directly to Mrs. Garfield. and many of them have been sent to her cousin, Mrs. Mason, with whom she stayed during the funeral week, and next door to whom she is now living for the winter. Mother Garffeld has also had a great many similar letters, and in one instance at least little Miss Mollie was ap-pealed to by a correspondent who desired to be-come her step-father. Mrs. Garfield has read nil of these letters and then burned them. Soon after Mrs. Garfield came here from Mentor to results she received a letter from a woman asking for several thousand dollars to Mentor to resule she received a letter from a woman asking for several thousand dollars to pay off her husband's debts. She enclosed a photograph of her inscient husband, and asked further that Mrs. Garfield solicit President Arthur to give him a clerkship of some sort under the Government. Mrs. Garfield destroyed both the letter and picture. Six weeks later this same woman wrote to say that she and her husband had enjoyed a vacation journey of nearly five thousand miles, the delights of which had been impaired only by the ever present recollection of her husband's debts and Mrs. Garfield's bereavement. While by this time the public had for the most part forgotten Mrs. Garfield's sorrow, this disinterested but interesting correspondent begged to assure her that she still bore it in mind and shared with the nation's widow the grief of the nation's bereavement. She also enclosed a postage stamp for the return of her former letter and her fusband's picture, in case Mrs. Garfield was not disposed to grant her requests.

Several letters were received from church societies asking for help with their debts. One woman wrote for money to buy a mourning dress for herself, and a tombetone for her son, lately dead. Another, who had lost one husband in the war, had married another husson, lately dead. Another, who had lost one husband in the war, had married another husband who was a worthless and undestrable companion. She wanted money to enable her to leave him. A young girl wrote for money for her wedding trousseau.

Our Gold and Silver.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- The annual report of he Director of the United States Mint for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, has been submitted to the Secre operated upon by all the mints and assay offices, exceed ing by more than \$50,000,000 the receipts of any previous year, amounted to \$220,220,522 46, of which \$100,371, 101.01 was gold and \$32.854.421.45 silver. This large is crease was due to a continued influx of gold from abroat, over \$50,000 table posited boom from that source alone. The gold c-image amounted to \$78 733,864, and the saver The gold o mage amounted to \$78.733.564, and the salver receives to \$27.741.666. The base metal or mirror come amounted to \$465, but its. In addition to the coming, the mirror and assess affices manuscripped file, Standard, decling and imported here to the amount of \$100.750, \$100.951 agond and \$61.64, \$22.25 in at ver.

The Director estimates the production of the United States during the year to have been \$46.550,000 in good and \$62,500.000 in salver. The salver of the point of the United States during the year to have been \$46.550,000 in good and \$62,500.000 in salver, the salver being estimated acting the salver at \$11.00.000 in well and \$0.300.000 in salver acting the consumed to the making of medical salver actions. The salver actions in the United Salver actions.

Ver vere a manned to the basing of actions. The server give being of the first transfer to the first transfer to the first transfer to the first transfer and transfer and transfer and transfer and transfer tran for serious and early can unlession; whether it is not de-strable to suspend the territors cange of strong and its unserminant agreement, the for month of sina, e. of strong and e. in at a steel ratio has been antimined for the principal degreemental nature, of furgle and america. The United States, he says, would not said a handed, set tain the withe of either senalth the siver could be an or-cumition in Europe be demonstred. The world's pri-duction of value or the calcular year 1800 is summabed at \$107.000(00), and of siver at \$77.00.000

A Priest's Warning to Catholic Girls.

In St. Teresa's Roman Catholie Church last evening the Rev. Father William Farrell of St. James's Church becared on " Mixed Marriages, One of the Great-Church betared on "Mixed Marriages, the of the Great-est Evils of the Church," The said that when a Cathode woman married a Protestant size are stally occurred a position of extreme degradation. With her the marriage was a sixed and inclessable the with him it was only a civil contract. Size was compeled, increasingly, to fear her religion insulate, and two other. Protestant ministers were invited to the falls. But supposite the limitation was an inside, what would not also the him has not was an inside, what would not also the him the nation of the protest of the procedure. The same to his wife returned to allow a priest to marriagh her best who, when death came to his wife returned to allow a priest to marriagh her best with a secondary. The most result has a not been larger was sed, but thereous his departer which is provided. We can refer to his about the provider, "has not been larger was sed but thereous his legister within a few yards of the without remarks the larger than the larger was of the without remarks the larger than of the Church. Surjey, in the larger of the father in church. or the Cathelia Church."

The proceeds of the acture are to be given to the pool of St. Terma's parish.

A Young Woman Who Could Say No.

From the New Orleans Democrat. A special says that at Benton, Holmes County, thin, him Little Alkinson stood with Isaac s climan in the breener of the minuted and a frame thin of guests to be as each Whim is came for born she answerd. Note that the answerd to be a to the reveal carniveless, and surface proceedings.

Too Many Rabbits in Indiana. From the Cincinnuci Enquirer.

BERFORD Ind., Nov. 25.-Never before were rebinit shows the entimerous in this vicinity as they are at present year have too hunters tilled forty to in a fee been and a party of four or they shocked yer marky we huntred in the same length of time of the present of the same length of time of the present of the present

TELLER BALDWIN'S BOOKKEEPING. Errors and Omissions Found in the Accounts

of the Ann-duct Board. In the year when Theodore F. Baldwin the teller of the Mechanics' Bank of Newark. had an account with Martin & Runyon, stock brokers, and deposited with them \$40,000 at one time, he was the Secretary and bookkeeper of the Newark Aqueduct Board. The office of the Board was in the building of the bank. He began keening the Board's books about 1868. The funds of the Board were deposited in the

service. He submits these suggestions for months after Baldwin ceased to deal in stocks legislative action in the direction of simplification through Martin & Runyon, an expert accountant, Charles L. Robertson, examined the books of the Board. In his report he said he found no evidence of jobbery or embezzlement, but many errors in the books. The daily record of miscellaneous receipts and expenditures had been kept upon slips of paper or pass books, some of which were not preserved, leaving it impossible to prove that the items were copied into the cash book. Sometimes the cash ac-count was not made up from these memoranda

into the cash book. Sometimes the cash account was not made up from these memorands for several months.

The report also said: "The cash balance appears never to have been preved, and no record of bank deposits was kept upon the check book, nor has there been a time in many years when the balance in bank could be ascertained except from the books of the Mechanics' Bank. I found that checks had been given and had been paid by the bank which had not been charged on the cash book, and I trued out receives which had been deposited in bank but not credited on the books; and upon comparing the cash book aredits of interest received on bonds and mortanges held by the Board with the receipts on the bonds themselves. I found that \$1,060.95 more had been received than had been credited on the books. I was obliged to give over the attempt to reconcile the cash necount, I find credits of bonds and mortanges amounting to \$7,856, which have not as yet been credited on the books. The cash books. The cash books amounting to \$7,856, which have not as yet been credited on the books. The cash books haved, Nov. 31, 1872, a minus balance on nand of \$64,525,72. Bonds were issued in the mean time to the amount of \$850,000. Up to Nov. I, 1863, the Board appears to have been self-sustaining, but since that date the defleit has been 1824,000. A very considerable sum has been used in filting up low lands."

In his extimony before a committee Mr. Bobertson said that money received from the city has been used in filling up low lands."

In his testimony before a committee Mr. Robertson said that money received from the city to be applied to the sinking fund had not been credited until three or four years had elapsed. The bank checks and entries on the books did not always correspond. As instances, there was a check made for \$110.33 and the charge was \$130.33, and another check was drawn for \$251.89, while the charge was \$271.89.

DE FOR'S DECEMBER FORECAST. Opening Mild, but to be Very Variable-Hard

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: November has nearly passed, and the weather has closely resembled my forceasts. They have had very severe weather and deep snows west of the Mississippi valley. It has been very mild in the Middle and Eastern States. Ou rain storms have been warm, with southeast winds There have been heavy storms in Canada.

prevailing winds will be south and southeast. The weather will be exceedingly changeable all the month. The 1st and 2d will be clear, the 3d and 4th heavy rains, The 1st and 2h will be clear, the 3d and 4th heavy rains, pollowed by strong north-west winds. The next morning leavy white frosts, followed by warm rains.

There will not be four clear days in succession during the most. There will be a snew strong on the 221, with a coull blast for a few days, probably skating on the small pends, but the indications are that there will be no stating on Control Park to I after the 1st of January, 1982. The steam belt will gradually move eachward, and there will be snow blockedes near Chicago on the 18th, 25th, and 29th. There will be those in Oais and Pennsylvania on the 4th and 11th. Southeast cales will be severe along the coast off the bastern stafes on the 4th, 7th, 11th, 18th, and 29th. However the west cales will be every the West Gulf Stares and Texas, with very cold weather for that section. wer the East link States. This month will be the collect or that se tion of country to pre-pre-present as spell of Mr. Ver nor promised becomber. But they had better the second of the comber of the had better the second of the comber of the had better investment to they will be an indicate the same ever helious we weather. In the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Jona, the weather will be very cold, with request show blockedes. Some time are a promisent requirement show blockedes. In the States of Michigan, Wiscowan, and Iowa, the weather will be very cold, with request some block-dex. Some time are a remnispatgentieman of threads sent me this question. How can a person foretell changes in the weather without the and of the begraph of scientific extraorets? I will give a tew rules.

First—When you see a bank of thin hazy clouds along the methwest, and I is clear over the rest of the nearest, then the wind will be from the southeast on the morrow, the temperature will rise, and it will rain in less than norty-eight hours.

Second—When there is a dark ring around the sun, there is a stern ferming to the south of you, and on the morrow the wind will be from the increase, with snow. Third—When the sky looks very black and the stars shine dissipating the sky looks very black and the stars shine dissipating the sky looks very lack and the stars shine dissipating the sky looks very lack and the stars shine dissipating the person living in any section of our country can it as person living in any section of our country can also also be a sun to see the sun these rules did not operate as I have stated, I shall be pleased to hear from him.

Have stated, I shall be pleased to hear from him.

Trades Union Sympathy with the Land The central organization of the United Trades and Labor Unions of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City met yesterday afternoon in Science Hall to make arther arrangements for the mass meeting to be held i Cooper Institute to invoke the sympathy of the laboring men and trades unions of Europe for the Irish land movemen and trades unions of Europe for the Irish land move-ment. Mr. Robert Blissert occupied the chair, and made an address characterizing England's treatment of Ireland as harbarous and nodust. A delegate, who said he must can way to attend to husiness connected with his own trade, expressed a hope that hereafter the organization's meetings would not be held on Sondays.

"You could before devote Sonday to a holier cause," said the Chairman.
Mr. Joseph Wikinson, a tailor, offered a resolution to call a missomering for the purpose of expressing sympa-thy with the tenant farmers of fiveland. It was adopted, A committee was appointed to assess each organization, in accuratence with its numbers, to defray the expenses of the meeting.

Complicated Family Relations.

Napoleon Bonaparte Barney, a machinist emplayed in the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, was liverced from his wife, and she went to her former home sear Utica. Mr. Barney, who is about 60, married a Misnear Unica. Mr. Barney, who is ab of 60, married a Miss Sutton, 10 years of age. They had one child. In the summer of 1880 Mr. Birney's growning amby his first wife, named Williard Berney, came to Paterson from Unica and fell his now with his stepmather. Then Mra Barney the first came to Paterson and met her former furband. He was surprised to find himself glad to see her. A family council was held, the result of which has just come to light. The old man obtained a divorce from his young wife, and a day or two ago remarried his first wife. At the same time his son married his first wife. At the same time his son married his fare's second wife and became his stephrother's steplather.

Time a Great Comforter.

Time a Great Comforter.

Prior the New Orleans Times.

"What are they?" the reporter inquired.

"Those," answered M.s. Soulty, "are photographs of dead wives. They were brought here a long time axis, and the owners have never returned for them. These you see here are not a quarter of what I have had. They becam accumulating at some a great rate that I had to back them in in boxes and show them away in the lamber resun. They were left here by husbands, and, my you just ourse to see the sorround and pithake looking reses they brought with their. The poor line would come in and, with tears in their eyes, uncesst photographs of their decreased wives and ask for portraits of from a space refuse of their decreased wives and ask for portraits of from a space refuse of their decreased wives and ask for portraits of them. Space refuse the sext, and of course, I would refuse a called for and helice it is that you make the collection, called for their deal wires. Perhaps they there is and the eithers, I suppose, have forgotten that they ever wanted portraits of their deal wires. Perhaps they think it wouldn't do to let a second wife be confranted constantly with a picture of a first wife."

New Yorkers in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Times. A gang of New York pick pockets, under the A gang of New York pick pockets, under the leadership of the interiess. "Durie" A Mers, have established themselves in this city for the Christmas holinays and are already thistenty. "Working" the cars, the theatres, and the highly street shoppers. Beliefures Jackson and Tryan Bulleyof the "moth" by arresting Wilmans bargeton med James Brace, on Eighth street, on Westnesday night, and lead in hit Debective Jackson rich a Main front of the Wainar Street Theatre a hieral country man, arrayed in the west English style, or to september the answer as charged a Edinghia style, or to september in that he was an accomplises of the others. The prisoner is subwar as there's McLinghlin, otherwise theory Assess, under which lather regimens he was the city's anset in prison for about our vears for probabilishing. It is said that Tam Bigelow, another celebrated third has been "withing the cars" quietly for a time back and has self-let suite of his confederates.

A Successful Dog Trap.

Joseph Landburg Virginia.
A Virginia farmer, having suffered severely A Virginia farmer, having suffered severely fro the depredictions of documents of the steep fold, built around a number of sheep that does had killed an entire of the first which set for high and the feet equare at the ground, the sides of the frap stowns inward units an opening was left about five test square. Any dog could easily climb such a sit had been all enter the pen, but not over a greening of the limit of the interest method to the farmer captured torty six dogs, builting in the first market where seen before is that hereful the first market first had been a public slaughter of all dogs subjected at these stellars, axe one, whose master doubt not be convinced at his guilt. The trap was built for his expectal behelf, and it caught him the first mgmt.

Canada Law and Camblers. From the Timmto Glate.

On Tuesday last G. W. Kersey, a new arrival

From the McKeepart Times.

You Hanry has received a box of medicine from his home physican. It came in an eloborately wrought Japaness sils het, and consider of two pile the size of small her segar does not require comming pictures, very much resembling faster eggs.

Weak Eyes, bore iyes, and tollamed Eyelide Street &c., randly curve by using Dr. Her ker scelebrate. Eye Baisam, sould by all druggists. Deput, 6 Howery. - 44s " Hough on Bats."

Ask druggists for it it clears out rate, mine, roaches, beddings. To cents - Afe.

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

November closes as dull and unprofitable or Wall street speculators as it began. The onstitutional bulls lost as much money as the constitutional bears. A comparison of prices shows that, with very few exceptions, stocks are quoted now at about the figures of Nov. 1. There was a spurt or two given to the market during the month, but not sharp enough to give fair opportunities to the average speculator. The only two men who are said to have made money are Gould and Keene-Gould because

he succeeded to marketier come stocks and bonds that did not cost him anything, and Keene because he has been of late the main manipulator of the market for turns of two and three per cent. Immense blocks of stocks are said to have been sold by him whenever there was a experts, who get their own prices. The late

collar the profits would be both remunerative and startling. It either did not occur to him or be ignored the fact, that the principal denizons of that part of New York are emigrants whose thews and sinews may advance the prosperity of the country in the future, but who scarcely require a bandy mart to invest in stocks and bonds.

At first sight it looks very much as if Mr. Field merely wished to get rid of a piece of property by saddling it upon the proposed tock Exchange. But the uncontradicted an neuncement, however, that both Mr. Jay Gould and Mr. Russell Sage lock with kindly eyes upon the new scheme invests it with more importance. Mr. Sage, after many years of abortive efforts, succeeded in gaining admission to the Stock Exchange. According to the rules of that autocratic body, he would be expelled if he were to become interested in any rival association, and, as his puts and calls business is mostly with members of the Board, it is evident that the close-fisted Russell will think twice before jeopardizing his \$30,000 seat.

With Gould the position is somewhat differ ent. He is not and never will be a member of the Board. He has consequently almost as much as Field to gain by a new Exchange. But J. G. is sly, and refuses to make known his views on the subject.

The most valuable real property in New York is in the immediate vicinity of the Stock Exchange. It is largely owned by bankers and capitalists, whose support would be indispensable to the success of the new venture. Is it likely that men like D. O. Milis, who is now investing several millions in building up more than half the block opposite the Stock Ex change, will take any interest in Mr. Field's Exchange? There is the best authority for stating that Mr. Mills laughed at the fact of his name being connected with the scheme, and repudiated all knowledge of it.

The "street," which is highly analytical in

its methods, has discovered a cause for the creation of the new Exchange. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange refused to accept as good deliveries the "branded" certificates of the Metropolitan Elevated. They had also refused to quote the mortgage bonds of the Missourt, Kansas and Toxas Railroad. Messre. Gould and Field felt themselves aggrieved, and according to the quidnunes of the "street," they have resolved to start a Stock Exchange in order to punish the Governing Committee.
There may be some truth in this, but it is beyind doubt that the scheme is not altogether new. Some months ago mention was made in this column of an attempt to found an International Stock Exchange, which, by means of Gould's cables, might control the stock business of two continents. The scheme stock business of two continents. The scheme stock business of two continents. was ventilated in London, where it met with no

was ventilated in London, where it met with no success; but the fact that the idea was broached shows that the present movement is not merely the result of amoment's pique and lil-temper of Mr. Gould, as the street wishes to assert.

The New York Stock Exchange is by no means a perfect institution. It is one of the worst monopolies in the world. Its autocratic method of doing business subjects if to constant censure. The system which compals a clerk who has served his apprenticeship in a stock broker's office to pay for a sent \$30,000 before broker's office to pay for a sent \$30 000 before he starts in business for himself cannot be justifled. The money must be made either by pilfering from his employer, or by defrauding and deceiving his employer's customers. But to adopt, as a remedy for such a system, an Exchange absolutely controlled by Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and Cyrus W. Field would be to jump out of the frying pan into the fire.

The Brookign Engle.

Several untrue reports have been put in cir culation about the Brooklyn Engle and its editorship. We have excellent authority for saying that Mr Kinsella is not about to sail for Europe, that he is not soing to leave the Engle and that the realisms between the Owners of the paper and himself are no origin the hilly and Frank We are glot be about that the prosperity of the Engle at this time is greater than it ever before has been.

Said to Indicate a Cold Winter.

The sportsmen who bag wild ducks say they have never an own these tends, or particles either, to be settick; and heavis deathered. Further experially, are limited with a mass of down under the fractions.

V. I., X La All Others, Mr Alum's Virgin Leaf Fine Cut. - 4de.

ADJUSTING SHIPS' COMPASSES.

Delicate Work in which Few Men are Experi -Violen American Ideas. "There are plenty of British ships supplied with American compasses, but I never heard of an American ship fitted with a British compass." said an ancient mariner to a Sun reporter. "It is a curious fact," he continued, that although you can buy a first-rate compass for \$45, it sometimes costs \$100 to adjust it ton ship. This has become a very difficult op-

which at first played the deuce with all the compasses. The British Admirally paid a good deal of attention to the subject, and their manunt is a standard work. But the business of adjusting compasses is confined to a very few

eration since the introduction of Iron ships.

deal of attention to the analyses is too for the main consignation of the univest for turns of two and the per cent. Immense blocks of stocks are said to have been sold by him whenever there was a rall's and bought back again when prices received. As long as the general public start awar from Wall street no desided movement because it has ample employment for its are awar from Wall street no desided movement because it has a maple employment for its actual to the street of the control of the cont

Deaf Mutes on the Stage

Deaf Mutes on the Stage.

From the Washington Post.

An entertainment of a decidedly nevel character was given at the National Deaf Mute College last evening. It has been the custom for several years past to give the students of the institution an opportunity once a year to display their dramatic talent on the stage. The performance consists in great part of pantomine, but it is a different order of pantomine from that usually seen on the theatival stage, and so much marer perfect that the merest tyro in sign leintage can as readily understand the play as lit were spoken in words or the parts read. The programme last evening consisted of a representation of "Handy Andy," somewhat curtailed as to-dial gue, but full of good points otherwise, "The Difficulties of a Deaf Mute Artist," and an excellent hurlesque on the old legent of "William Tell." A performance that called in mind very forcelly the absence of one of that called in mind very forcelly the absence of one of

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURN ALMANAC-TRIS DAY Sun rises 7 02 Sun sets 4 34/Moon sets ... 12 00 RIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Santy Hook., 1 08 Gov. Island ., 1 46 Hell Gate ... 3 85

Arrived-Sunnar, Nov. 27

Arrived—Sundar, Nov. 27.

Sa Assyrian Monarch, Harrison, London, Nov. 8.

Sa E. C. Kuight, Chichester, Georgelown, D. C.

Sa Charleston, Berry, Charles on

Sa New York, Quick, New Orleans.

Sa Raicarres, Beneke, Catania.

Sa Raicarres, Beneke, Catania.

Sa Wannose, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk.

Sa Orinoco, Fraser, Bernuda.

Sa La Gaule, Renaeda, Baltimore.

Sa Antonio, Scaborne, Amoy, Fort Said, and Gibraltar.

Sing Christine. Schultz, Trieste.

Bark Antonio Ganther, Kahn, Hong Kong.

Bark Antonio Ganther, Kahn, Hong Kong.

Bark Withelin Maack, Fretwu st. Iguique.

Bark Hartolomeo Danovaro, Portunato, London.

Bark Robert A Chapman, Kutherlorf, Borneaux,

Fark Bravo, Christoffersen, Laverpool.

Bark Concielly, Baron, Manila.

Bark T. J. tille Southard, Handy, Fleetwood.

Bark Ginlia Anna, Gurretto, Londonsterry,

Assiven out

Se Rhenaula, from New York, at Hamburg, Nov. 27.

Business Hofices.

A Dictate of Common Sense.—If thronic disease of the liver, stomach, and other vital organis can be cared by a terms of the liver of th

Rupture .- Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S services are in sa much demand that he is compelled to divide his time be-tweed New York and Beston. Consultation days in New York, 201 Broadway, Munday, Toeslay, and Salvarday; Boston, 43 Mas st. Wednesday, Thursday, and Freday

MARKIED.

BRANDOW - BALL - On Thursday eventur, Nov. 24, at the Sande et. Brown lyst, by the Rev. C. McLivegor, Capt. W. Brandow of Brooklyn to Mary A. Ball of Green-

DIED.

tives and friends of the family are invited to attend at KPNNY...On, Saturday evening, Earnah E. Kenny, KRNNY...On, Saturday evening, Earnah E. Kenny, dangliter of Elizabeth and the late Juseph Webb, in the Bath year of her see.

Establishes and friends are respectfully invited to attend the finiers, those for invited residence. Sa Deini sa, Brownian on The star of the A. MacCaklitty...New 28, at his residence, Lutrel Hill. L. In the morrisone with image. Mediants J. Newaring, in the ball sear of bias sign.

Behaltson and friends are respectfully invited in attend the finieral on Monday, New 28, 41 to these.

Medial IE-Naw 27, of parallysts, Brothet Mediairs, widow, and mether of F. H. and M. L. Missuirs.

Newlow of this call in duting papers.

widow, and mether of F. H. and M. L. Messing.
Notice of Unional in duth properts.
REUKAND, In Mariella, chilo, Nov. 25, Mrs. Dellia,
Reukand, In New Learngton, Other, Nov. 24, Mrs. Saruh,
SSALS, In New Learngton, Other, Nov. 24, Mrs. Saruh,
Seals, Agrid På vears.
Witchin Addi. In Mochanicsburg, Chilo, Nov. 21, Mrs.
Dully Mosilward, agrid 88 years.

Special Botices.

PROM J. B. THOMAS, 18Q.

Cashir of Leroy C. Partitles's Rocking House
OVID N Y N. x 2 1981

I take pleasure in Saxing that I have used bit by
BLANS CHARLES LINEARLY OF THE LARGE SEA 1981

BLANS CHARLES OF THE SAXING THAT I HAVE USED BY
WARY BRILDS WELL BY BE OF OTHER LINEARLY OF THE
BLOW MAN / BRANCH STORM OF SEA 2010, AND IN THE
BELLITHING AND STAR STORM OF SEA 2010, AND IN THE
SOLD BY ALL DRUGHISTS at 19 and 50 CLNIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842

BR. F. HANBROSE & C. D. E discus has A V. makes a specially of giving cas and cases that the a situation party at Calcus 4.